

GLADSTONE SHOWS THE WAY

HOW ENGLAND COULD ACT AGAINST TURKEY WITHOUT WAR.

WHEN GREAT BRITAIN HELD TO FREE GREECE AND BULGARIA SHE WAS BACKED BY NO CONCENT OF POWERS—THE MINISTRY MAY ACT IF THEY HAVE CONFIDENCE OF SUPPORT.

Liverpool, Sept. 24.—Four thousand persons were present at a mass-meeting held in Hengler's Circus this afternoon, under the auspices of the Liverpool Reform Club, to protest against the role of the Sultan of Turkey and the massacres of Armenians in the Turkish Empire. The gathering included well-known men of all political parties, and the audience which greeted Mr. Gladstone, who was the principal speaker, was a most enthusiastic one. The meeting was presided over by the Earl of Derby. Mr. Gladstone was in excellent health and voice, and was noticeably active in his movements.

Prefacing his remarks, Mr. Gladstone proposed a resolution setting forth that the meeting trusted that the Government realized the terrible condition in which their fellow-Christians in Turkey were placed, and that they would do everything possible to obtain for them a full measure of security and protection. The resolution also declared that the Government would have the fullest public support in whatever steps it might take to put a stop to the atrocities which were being committed in Turkey.

Mr. Gladstone, as he stepped forward to begin his remarks, was cheered for many minutes. Gladstone said that the Turkish Government in 1876 denied that massacres had occurred, but that those massacres had since passed into history as facts. The same system of denials is practised now and will be practised so long as the powers of Europe shall tolerate it. It is to be hoped, Mr. Gladstone declared, that the weakness of diplomacy will be strengthened by this strong nation's voice. The diplomatic representatives in Constantinople of six great powers after the massacres in the Turkish capital brought their courage to the sticking point, and addressed a note to the Sultan, informing His Majesty that the atrocities must cease or that otherwise a prejudice would be created against the Turkish Government. "I," continued Mr. Gladstone, "ask what would the guilty author of these massacres want more than to continue the matter to a paper war?" (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone said that six great Powers of Europe represented at Constantinople had failed to make the Sultan fulfill his treaty obligations. The continuation of diplomatic relations with the Sultan had not prevented the horrible massacres at Constantinople, but it had permitted the Sultan to remain the recognized ally of England.

The ex-Premier proceeded to instance occasions when England had acted outside of a concert with the European Powers. He had seen, he said, the liberation of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 people from the dominion of Turkey. "Now," he asked, "had this liberation been effected by the action of Greece and Bulgaria? Not by the action of Greece and Bulgaria, but by the action of the concert of Europe, for several of the great Powers looked askance at our action. What is it worth to pay in order to attain the concert of Europe?"

"The resolution which I have proposed does not require the rules of prudence and great end that we place even for a state of war with united Europe," he said. "Continuing, he ridiculed the idea that a concert of Europe would be the result of giving an ultimatum to the Sultan. He would not be one to plunge England into war, but he would not be one to make himself a slave to the Powers of Europe. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone said that the recall of the Ambassador from Constantinople and the consequent dismissal of the Turkish Ambassador, Lord Salisbury, was a European war. (Cheers and prolonged cheering.) "That in London," he said, "England could then tell the Porte that she meant to consider means of enforcing her own just demands. We should declare that we would not turn any ending war to our own advantage."

Mr. Gladstone said in conclusion: "Let us extract ourselves from our present ambiguous position. Let us renounce our neutrality. Let us by a loyal and enthusiastic support induce them by word and deed to show that a depth of atonement has never been recorded in the annals of the civilized world." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone spoke an hour and a quarter. The voice remaining strong and clear to the end. The resolutions offered by the ex-Premier were adopted unanimously.

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS PENDING.
THE POWERS SAID TO BE TREATING WITH THE PORT-AN INAPPROPRIATE GIFT FROM THE KAISER TO THE SULTAN.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—A Constantinople dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" says that the German Ambassador in Constantinople has been instructed to suspend his conferences on the Armenian question, as direct negotiations are pending between the Porte and the Powers.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" telegraphs that ten days after the recent massacre of Armenians in Constantinople, Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador, presented to the Sultan on behalf of Emperor William, a photograph of the Emperor and his family. The other Ambassadors were greatly astonished. The gift should have been presented under the auspices of the German Government.

Mr. Gladstone's speech has a salutary effect at home and abroad. We hope it will operate to moderate the excesses of language, to which the "Daily News" will strongly support Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that the British Ambassador at Constantinople be withdrawn. It says that this course is the only one that is consistent with Great Britain's dignity, Christianity and honor.

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ALMOST IN TWO MINUTES.

JOHN R. GENTRY LOWERS THE PACING RECORD TO 2:00 1/2.

THE FASTEST MILE EVER MADE IN HARNESS DONE AT PORTLAND, ME.—ROBERT J. FAILS TO LOWER HIS RECORD.

Portland, Me., Sept. 24.—This was an eventful day at High, because the world's pacing record was broken by John R. Gentry, the magnificent stallion going the fastest mile ever made in harness and placing the world's record at only half a second over two minutes. Gentry was roundly applauded when he appeared on the track driven by W. S. Andrews. The air was chilly and a light northerly breeze blew up the homestretch. It was to be a great effort for Andrews was resolved to send his horse for all he was worth. His record before starting was 2:01 1/2, which he made on September 8 at Glenview, N. Y. In a second heat of a race with Star Point, Andrews had given Gentry two warning miles and it was nearly sunset when he was ready to start. A runner appeared with Gentry to pace him.

After scoring twice Andrews came down to the wire to begin the mile. The runner's nose was within two feet of Gentry's nose as they made the first turn. On the stretch Gentry was going gracefully and steadily, setting over the ground in great shape, and the runner had to work hard to keep up. The first quarter was given by the judges as made in 29 1/2 seconds. People began to wonder when the half-mile was finished in 59 1/2 seconds and to look for a two-minute pace. The runner was using the whip and making a great effort to keep at the wheel of Gentry's sulky. The third quarter was scored off in 89 1/2, making the time at the three-quarter post 1:39 1/2.

This was great going, and now came the last quarter. As the horses turned into the home stretch and caught the wind in the teeth, the crowd began to shout and hurrah, and Andrews spoke encouragingly to his horse. The runner also spoke to Gentry, and the whip was used sparingly. All this served the pace to a supreme effort, and it can be seen how noble an effort he made for with the wind in his face he covered the last quarter quicker than the third quarter, doing it in 30 1/2, and thus getting over the mile in 2:00 1/2. This was a whole second less than his former record, which had never been surpassed by any horse and only equaled by Robert J. Fails in 1884 at Terre Haute, Ind.

When the starter announced the time of the great mile the crowd broke through the fence and surrounded the famous racer, anxious to touch him or even his sulky. If the wind had been a trifle more favorable John Gentry would have lowered the record to 2:00.

During the afternoon Fantasy went to break her record of 2:36, but made the mile in 2:57 1/2. Robert J. Fails also went to break his record of 2:01 1/2, but could not do better than 2:04 1/2. Probably Frank Agar and Star Point will go against time to-morrow.

"WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK."
SIX OF THEM ENGAGE IN A BLOODY FIGHT IN A RESTAURANT—GLASS AND CHOCKERY THEIR WEAPONS.

Greeks met Greeks last night in the Greek restaurant of Sarantou Voulas, at No. 1 Roosevelt-st., and the battle which soon followed a quarrel was carried on with beer glasses and tumblers, and any article of furniture which came handy. The proprietor, seeking to prevent his place from being entirely wrecked, interfered to stop the fight, but he only succeeded in getting his clothing covered with blood. Finally the combatants retired to the street, where something like a riot followed.

Six men in all engaged in the bloody conflict, two of whom, brothers, were badly worsted by the flying glasses, which broke into splinters as they landed on the Greeks' heads, cutting many gashes and scalp wounds.

It was about a clock when John Drangas, a police officer, entered the restaurant and was soon engaged in a wordy war with John Veronis, twenty-three years old, of No. 23 Vandewater-st. Demetrius Grivas, twenty-two years old, of the latter address, and the brothers, Demetrius and Alexander Lloris, twenty-five and thirty-five years old respectively, of No. 45 1/2 Oak-st., were soon brought into the police station. The two latter are money brokers.

As the quarrel became more and more heated, Drangas seized a tumbler and hurled it at Alexander Lloris. It struck him just over the left ear, cutting him a ugly gash, from which the blood streamed down over his face, neck and clothing. The fight then became general, and glasses, plates, cups and saucers flew promiscuously about the place.

Some one yelled, "Police!" and when Policemen Malloy, McManus and Driscoll reached the building the combatants were in the street. They were covered with blood and their hair was matted with it. The crowd which surrounded the combatants was so large and excited that the policemen were compelled to flee from the scene. It took their night-dresses to reach the blood-besmeared Greeks, who were marched to the Oak-st. station.

Dr. Brown, who had been summoned to the station on another case, was still there, and he went to wait for the police. He struck him with his fist, and the latter was badly out in many places by broken glass, and Alexander, who was taken to the hospital. The others were locked up on charges of assault and battery. Veronis, who was the ringleader, was still trying to stop the fight, was bailed out later.

GOLD MINING IN BRITISH GUIANA.
A CONSTANT DECREASE IN THE ANNUAL OUTPUT SINCE 1880.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Consul Patterson at Demerara, in the course of a report to the State Department on the gold industry of British Guiana, says that the output of gold has been diminishing since 1883, and the diminution has continued to the present year. He says that if the expense of communication with the interior were reduced, and the heavy Government royalty of 50 cents an ounce abated, many of the creeks of the colony could be worked as they all show "color." About 7,000 men are employed in mining by syndicates, and one of the most successful, produced about 100,000 ounces of gold in three years, and about 100,000 ounces of silver.

Prospecting costs about ten times as much as in the United States, a small mine with a few men and four months' output from \$500 to \$800. The possibilities of quartz mining are still unknown, although the Consul reports that several rich mines have been discovered. The trade will be operated by Huntington as a part of the Mexican International system.

CONGRATULATING THE QUEEN.
London, Sept. 24.—The court circular announces that the immense number of congratulatory letters and dispatches to the Queen on the occasion of her having exceeded in point of time the reign of any other British sovereign have deeply touched and gratified Her Majesty.

KITCHENER PURSUES THE ENEMY.
Cairo, Sept. 24.—General Sir W. H. Kitchener, commanding the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola, telegraphs that he has captured 900 prisoners and that his cavalry is pursuing the enemy, several of whom the pursuers have killed.

STEAMER SHORE ON THE BOSCHPLAAT.
SHE IS BELIEVED TO BE A NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE.

London, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to Lloyds says that an unknown four-masted steamer is ashore on the Boschplaat. It is impossible to send assistance to her owing to the roughness of the sea.

A later dispatch from Amsterdam says a steamer is one of the vessels of the North German Lloyd Line.

PIONEER OF THE ROCKEFELLER FLEET.
Cleveland, Sept. 24.—The launching of the new steel steamer James Watt, the first of the Rockefeller fleet, and the largest ship on the lakes, was made a social occasion here yesterday. More than 3,000 persons were present at the yards of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Company when, at 2:30 o'clock, the signal was given for the steamer to be launched.

The ship was launched by the steamer grandaughter of the late T. W. Leek, broke a bottle of champagne on the bow and named the vessel.

The James Watt is 228 feet long, 48 feet beam, 20 feet deep at the shallowest point amidships. The cargo hold is divided into three compartments by a double bottom. She will have a double set of electric light dynamos and engines, so that every part of the ship will be lit by electricity. It is calculated that she will carry 4,000 tons of ore on a draught of 14 1/2 feet, or about 6,000 on a draught of 18 feet. Her cost will be \$220,000, and she will be completed about October 1.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD-NATURED PRINTER.
Albany, Sept. 24.—Secretary of State Palmer is in a dilemma. The Election Law directs the Secretary of State to have made a compilation of the election statutes and to have a sufficient number of copies of it printed to enable him to furnish eight for each election district, the distribution to the election officers to be made by the County Clerks.

The last Legislature made no provision for the carrying out of this command, and the Constitution prohibits the State officer from using the State funds to pay for them. Secretary Palmer estimates that the cost of the compilation and distribution of the book would be \$20,000 for the entire work, including printing and distribution. He has decided to endeavor to secure private business figures from a printer willing to do the work and take his chances of securing pay for it from the next Legislature.

A NATIONAL FLOWER CONVENTION.
Albany, Sept. 24.—Governor Morton has received a communication from the Governor of North Carolina requesting that he name two delegates and two alternates to attend a National convention to be held at Asheville, N. C., on October 22 and 23, with a view to petitioning Congress to adopt a National Flower for America.

D. G. GRIFFIN FOR GOVERNOR

NOMINATED AT BROOKLYN.

F. W. HINRICHS THE CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF THE SOUND-MONEY DEMOCRATS—SPENCER CLINTON, OF BUFFALO, FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE—GENERAL PALMER MAKES A SPEECH BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

The National Democratic party of New-York State held its adjourned Convention in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening and nominated a State ticket and a set of Presidential electors. The nominations made for State officers were: For Governor, DANIEL G. GRIFFIN, of Watertown; For Lieutenant-Governor, FREDERIC W. HINRICHS, of Brooklyn; For Judge of the Court of Appeals, SPENCER CLINTON, of Buffalo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GATHERING.
A State political convention is something new for Brooklyn, but there was nothing to indicate it last night. The Brooklyn Sound Money Democrats made use of the occasion, and practically turned the Convention into an opening rally for their fall campaign. They had made elaborate preparations for the gathering to the delegates and were rewarded in the enthusiasm and earnestness of purpose displayed by both delegates and spectators.

Compared with the average State Convention, last night's gathering was unexciting, but it was by no means uninteresting. The delegates knew what they were there for, and they transacted their business promptly and with no disposition to quarrel over details. There were no protracted fights for the nomination, but on the contrary, the old principle of "First come, first served" was cautiously observed, and the first men placed in nomination were in each case selected by acclamation. The selection of Daniel G. Griffin for the head of the State ticket was expected, but word had gone forth from a conference held in New-York in the morning that ex-Senator John J. Linson, of Kingston, was to be the man for Lieutenant-Governor, and that Irving G. Vann, the Republican nominee, would be endorsed for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Hinrichs had been the leading candidate for second place until yesterday morning, but his friends had accepted the decision of the morning meeting as final, and looked for the selection of ex-Senator Linson. The latter's name was not presented, however, while Mr. Hinrichs, whose nomination was made and seconded by Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott and Charles J. Patterson respectively, was chosen with a great display of enthusiasm.

The failure of the Convention to endorse Judge Vann was even a greater surprise than Mr. Hinrichs's unexpected selection. It is said that the prospect that the Republican Judicial Convention, to be held on Saturday, will refuse to endorse Judges Brown and Clement, of the Second Judicial District, has made the Brooklyn men hostile to the idea of an endorsement of a Republican Judge by Democrats, and that they stirred up the movement against the endorsement of Vann.

THE TREAT OF THE EVENING.
The biggest treat of the evening was the speech made by "Bob" Hilsert, of Queens County, placing Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason, of Long Island City, in nomination for the Governorship. This little proceeding was not down on the programme. It was known that Mayor Gleason had had his eye on the nomination, but he had received little encouragement, and had smothered his aspiration out of respect to the overwhelming sentiment in Griffin's favor. When "Bob" found his way to the platform, and in one of the funniest speeches ever given in a political convention, asked the delegates to vote for his favorite, both delegates and spectators went wild with laughter and applause. The best part of the joke was the failure of the speaker himself to see it. Mayor Gleason laughed with the crowd, and as soon as his self-appointed spokesman had finished, clambered upon the platform and, after expressing his gratitude for the demonstration in his favor, withdrew his name and moved Mr. Griffin's selection by acclamation.

The honored guest of the evening was General John M. Palmer, the nominee of the National Democrats for President. General Palmer arrived late in the evening, and received a welcome which apparently moved him deeply. The rousing reception given the venerable leader, and the ringing denunciations of Bryan, his crew and his creed by General Palmer and the other speakers, testified in no uncertain tones to the true spirit of the delegates, and foretold a lively and effective canvass against Bryanism and the wrecked State machine. Little was said of the Republican party, but the chief delight of both delegates and spectators was to hear the 16 to 1 scheme and all of its backers condemned in the strongest possible words.

The decorations of the auditorium were unusually beautiful and effective. There was a wealth of red, white and blue all over the big room, consisting chiefly of flags draped around the balconies and the boxes and long streamers over the stage. At the right of the stage was a big portrait of President Cleveland and on the opposite side one of Jefferson. Near the latter's portrait was the following quotation from him: "The real credit of the United States depends on the ability and the immutability of their will to pay their debts."

Hung high above the front of the stage were portraits of Palmer and Buckner, and between them a painting of a full-rigged ship, the official emblem of the old Reform Democracy. Two similar paintings of smaller size were at the sides of the stage, near the boxes.

The rear of the stage was filled with an immense tier of seats, every one of which was occupied when the convention opened. The seats in the front of the stage faced the speakers' table and were occupied by the leaders of the party.

LI HUNG CHANG'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.
HE CONSIDERS THIS GOVERNMENT THE MODEL OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Another farewell message from Li Hung Chang has been received at the State Department by Acting Secretary Rockwell. The following letter from Mr. Li, United States commercial agent at Vancouver, B. C., under date of September 23:

"At a banquet given to the consul of this city on board the steamship Empress of China, just previous to her departure for Hong Kong, I had the honor to deliver a farewell address. I requested me to become the bearer of the following message to your Government: 'I am deeply indebted to the kindness extended to me by the Government of the United States, and to the people of this country, during my stay here. I shall ever retain the most pleasant memories of my visit to the United States, and I trust you will be as good as a friend to the young country most cordial as I now take leave of America.'"

PUGET SOUND DRYDOCK ACCEPTED.
THE GOVERNMENT NOW HAS FACILITIES ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR HANDLING THE LARGEST BATTLE-SHIPS.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department has finally accepted the great drydock at Puget Sound and released the contractor by making the last payment, including those reserved. The Government now has facilities for docking and cleaning the largest ships at any time of the year. Hitherto they have been obliged to make repairs at a port except Esquimaux, B. C.

CADETS NARROWLY ESCAPE DEATH.
MANY INJURED IN ESCAPING FROM A BURNING ACADEMY IN MISSOURI.

Mexico, Mo., Sept. 24.—The extensive and handsome buildings of the Missouri Military Academy were totally destroyed by fire of an unknown origin at 1 o'clock this morning. About 100 cadets were asleep in the dormitory when the alarm was given, and so quickly did the flames spread that many of the students were compelled to jump from the story windows to the ground. About a score of the cadets were injured in their attempts to escape, but fortunately none were fatally hurt. Among the injured was Captain Granier, of Ohio, whose arm was broken. The cadets lost nearly all their clothing and personal property. The loss of the academy buildings is estimated at \$200,000. The buildings are estimated at \$200,000. Insurance, \$75,000.

HE WANTS TO SUCCEED YANG YU.
EARL LI MAY HELP WAIT ON HONG TO THE LEGATION IN WASHINGTON.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 24.—There appears to be a likelihood that the military attaché who was sent to Hong Kong, the military attaché who was sent to Victoria some time ago waiting the arrival of Li Hung Chang from the East, may be the next Chinese Minister to Washington. When the Chinese Viceroy entered Vancouver, Earl Li was there to meet him, and it is understood he requested His Excellency to be appointed to some office in a foreign country. The Chinese diplomatic service, Li Hung Chang asked whether he would like to take the place of this. Earl Li replied, "Yes, I wish I could do it."

To this Li Hung Chang remarked: "I think I can get you one." New, it appears that the term for which Yang Yu, Chinese Minister to Washington, was appointed, will soon expire, and though Li Hung Chang, like the experienced diplomatist he is, made no promises, he gave Earl Li a letter which instructed him to carry to Washington and present to Yang Yu. The Viceroy also wrote to Yang Yu telling him to enter into the legation in Washington as soon as possible. Earl Li was heard from the Viceroy at Peking.

SHERRY'S PAVILION BURNED.
PROVIDENCE, Sept. 24.—Sherry's pavilion at Narragansett Pier was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, causing a loss of \$25,000 or \$30,000. The building was set afire by the police as yet. The has not been captured. The fire was 100 feet wide, and stood on the famous bathing beach. It was erected last year.

MERION CRICKET CLUB HOUSE BURNED.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The handsome new house of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford was almost totally destroyed by fire this morning. This is the first time within ten months that the club has suffered from fire. Last December the clubhouse was destroyed, and the building burned to-day was erected in its place. The fire is believed to have originated from electrical wiring. The structure was 20 feet long and 30 feet wide, and was insured for \$50,000 and the furniture for \$10,000.

The Merion Club officials announce that the first match between the Australian team and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia on their grounds on October 2, 3 and 5.

TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING.
ready-to-wear, at prices much less than tailors charge for similar qualities made to order. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 27th ST.—(Adv.)

A YALE STUDENT'S SUICIDE.

EDWARD E. GREGORY, '97, FOUND DEAD IN HIS PARENTS' HOME.

HE HAD TURNED ON THE GAS AND LAIN DOWN TO DIE—HIS FAMILY IN THE COUNTRY—A SUFFERER FROM DYSPESIA.

The body of Edward E. Gregory, a Yale student of the class of '97, was discovered yesterday in the bathroom of his father's town house, at No. 212 Madison-ave., where he had committed suicide. The young man's brilliant prospects in life make the case a particularly sad one.

The discovery was made by his father, Edward C. Gregory, shortly before noon yesterday. The young man left the country home of his parents, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, on Monday afternoon for New-York, saying that he proposed to attend a theatre, and would sleep that night at the city house. His failure to return home later did not create any apprehension until Wednesday night. Mr. Gregory, who is a retired merchant, grew alarmed, however, yesterday morning. He recalled the fact that his son had recently suffered from frequent fits of depression, and he determined to visit the city for the purpose of looking for him. He was accompanied by his daughter Fannie. On arriving in the city they at once went to the Madison-ave. home. As Mr. Gregory entered, his suspicions were aroused by a strong odor of gas. He went upstairs to the room of his son, on the third floor back. There he found the young man's clothing carefully folded, and a watch on a bureau. The bed showed that it had been occupied. Mr. Gregory hastened to the bathroom, lying on the floor, head downward, with arms folded across his breast, was the body of his son. The gas was still escaping from the jet in the room, the tap of which had been turned on.

Father and daughter were almost overcome when the door was opened. They hastened to Dr. George B. Fowler, the family physician, at 18 East Fifty-eighth-st. The Coroner's office was then informed of the discovery.

Dr. Weston, the Coroner's physician, soon arrived at the house. When he learned the circumstances of the case he decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The body will be removed to Irvington-on-Hudson.

Dr. George B. Fowler, the family physician, made the following statement last night in regard to the case: "Mr. Gregory was to have returned to Yale to-day. He was a sufferer from dyspepsia, and possessed a fixed idea that he was going to die, and regarded his disease as incurable. He suffered from neurosthenia. Recurrently, he consulted a specialist. It was his custom to remain indoors for days at a time. His father for some time past has been trying to get about his son's condition, and without trying to create suspicion has kept a close watch over him."

Young Gregory was a powerfully built young man, just entering on his twenty-fourth year. He stood over six feet two inches in height and was a good athlete. His parents are both living, and two sisters and two brothers also survive him. Louis Gregory, an elder brother, is connected with a steel company.

MCKINLEY TALKS TO MINERS.
Major McKinley was in excellent condition to-day, and spoke with clearness and vigor. His first speech was made in response to the remarks of W. S. Van Dyke, who spoke for the delegation of miners from West Newton. Major McKinley said:

"I had not expected to meet the people of Westmoreland County in sections. I had supposed that you would come to meet to-day in a united body, and that I might have an opportunity of addressing you all together; but it seems there are so many Republicans this year that when they make a journey they have to come in sections. (Laughter and applause.) There is no sort of objection to being divided now, at I trust that on the third day of November you will all be united. (Cries of "We will!") I count it a very great personal pleasure to meet and greet the people of West Newton. I recall your busy and enterprising city with great satisfaction. I remember the only visit I ever paid you, and at that time I found your city one of the most active and most prosperous in the whole country. I regret to hear from your spokesman that all that has changed, and where plenty and prosperity presided, want and despair now sit. And that naturally leads to the inquiry: What has occasioned it? That is the thought in every man's mind; that is the question that is in every man's thoughts. We have the same country that we had four years ago. We have the same splendid resources, the same farms, the same factories, the same mines, the same sturdy, enterprising people that we had then, and what is the reason we have not the same prosperity now? The reason is not hard to discern. For more than thirty years we lived in this country under a protective tariff—a tariff that protected and encouraged American enterprise, a tariff that made us in that period of time the greatest nation in the world in manufactures, in mining and in agriculture; a system that protected everything we made in this country against similar things made in Europe; a protection to every American interest against conflicting foreign interests."

"Now that protection has been partially removed, and when the people of this country in 1892 decreed that there was to be a change of policy, and that we were to go from a protective policy to a party free-trade policy, for a revenue tariff, then uncertainty hung over this country, and no man knew what to do. No man could count upon what the future would bring; no man knew whether coal and iron, how much he would get for it; no man knew when he put the raw material into one end of the factory how much he could get for it when it went out at the other end; and with the uncertainty which hung over the future, the business of the country was at once depressed, and for four years we have been suffering because our own industries were not prosperous, and while our own industries were not prosperous the industries of other countries were.

LAW SHOULD BE FOR HOME BENEFIT.
"Now, I am one of those who believe that it is the business of this country to make laws for the benefit of this country. (Loud applause.) I believe the business of this free Government is to preserve the American market to the American producer, whether in the factory or the farm, and to preserve the American mines and the factories of the American workman. (Cries of "That's right!" and applause.) And that is all there is of a protective tariff. We want enough tariff in this country put upon foreign goods that compete with ours to make up the difference between the wages paid to labor in Europe and the wages paid to labor in the United States. (Tremendous applause.) We want the difference between American conditions and European conditions made up by a protective tariff upon a foreign product that competes with the American product. That is the policy pursued by the Republican party ever since it came into power. "Then we want, my fellow-countrymen, to restore confidence—business confidence. We do not want cheap money any more than we want cheap labor in the United States. (Cries of "That's right!") When the miners of West Newton have dug their coal by their honest toil, they want to be paid in dollars that are equal to the best dollars of the world, and will not depreciate in the future, but will be as good as one day and in one country as in another. (Cries of "That's what we want!") The Republican party does not conceal its purposes; they are in an open book. Everything that the Republican party believed in when it has been in power it has written in public law. It has no aim but the public good; it has ever stood on the side of the country and the flag. Its great central idea has been the welfare of the people and all the people, and every principle that it has ever advocated has embraced the highest good for the greatest number of American citizens. That has been the policy of the Republican party for nearly a third of a century; it is the policy of the Republican party to-day. The Republican party advocates its principles in defeat no less than in victory, and its policy is to make the American people than they have ever been before. (Applause.)

"Now, what we want is to write on our ballots next November what we think is best for us, best for our labor, best for our wages, best for our mines, best for our factories and our farms, best for our families and best for our children. Let our ballots represent these concerns."

TAILOR-MADE CLOTHING.
ready-to-wear, at prices much less than tailors charge for similar qualities made to order. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 27th ST.—(Adv.)

THE PRESS ON GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.
ITS PACIFIC NATURE GENERALLY COMMENDED, BUT HIS IDEA TO WITHDRAW THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR CONDEMNED.

London, Sept. 24.—"The Morning Post" will to-morrow say: "Mr. Gladstone's speech has a salutary effect at home and abroad. We hope it will operate to moderate the excesses of language, to which the 'Daily News' will strongly support Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that the British Ambassador at Constantinople be withdrawn. It says that this course is the only one that is consistent with Great Britain's dignity, Christianity and honor."

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